Number 354 June 1, 1793.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, June 1, 1793.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, on the Monongahela, encreaſing in Population, a Houſe of

Public Entertainment,

is much wanted in it, which will be uſeful, and undoubted profitable to the keeper, for reaſons which will be mentioned.

THERE is now to be let, and entered into immediately, at ſaid town, a good two and a half ſtory dwelling houſe, convenient and well calculated for the purpoſe above, with ſtable and garden annexed, and an eſtabliſhed ferry—the houſe will be let with or without the ferry, and on the moſt generous terms.

The ſituation of this place is extremely favorable to an innkeeper—it lays on the river, and in the CENTRE of the FOUR WESTERN COUNTIES, having public roads leading to it from different quarters, and the deſcent on them from the hills down to the water the moſt gradual and eaſy for carriages of any in this country; beſides, travellers from the lower counties and elſewhere, are conſtantly coming to it, in order to take boats, and go down the river.

Theſe, added to the preſent improvements of the place, together with the cheapneſs and eaſe of getting forage and proviſions, opens a fair proſpect of advantage and profit to the firſt who may ſet up, and keep a good orderly houſe, which will be promoted and greatly encouraged by the owner of the premiſes, to whom pleaſe to apply for the terms, and other particulars.

S. BAYARD, Proprietor of Elizabeth Town.

May 21, 1793.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Solomon Porter's near the mouth of Hermans creek, on the 5th inſt. a dark bay Horſe, about 8 years old, 15 hands and an half high, a natural trotter, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, both hind feet white, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock, with a ſwivel ſtirrup. Any perſon who will take up the horſe and thief, if ſtolen, ſhall upon conviction of the thief have a reward of Twelve Dollars, and for the horſe only the above reward and reaſonable charges if brought home to the ſubſcriber living in Charleſtown, Ohio county.

CHARLES PRATHER.

May 18, 1793.

Ten Shillings Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Moon townſhip, Allegheny county, on the 1ſt inſtant, a ſmall bay horſe, about 9 or 10 years old, marked on the left ſhoulder G or C V, his fore top cut, alſo a bay Filly, two years old, has a white ſtripe down its face. The above reward with reaſonable charges, ſhall be paid to any perſon who will deliver ſaid horſes to the ſubſcriber living near the head waters of Montour's run, near Samuel Jefferies mill.

HUGH MEGINNIS.

March 21, 1793.

Whereas Elizabeth, wife of the ſubſcriber, has behaved in an unbecoming manner, and left my bed and board, I forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, and thoſe who harbour her will be proſecuted therefor.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Allegheny county, May 11, 1793.

State of Pennſylvania.

MILITIA LAW.

An ACT for the regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

(Continued from our laſt.)

Sect. XXII. AND *be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the inſpector ſhall forthwith after the marching of any part of the militia, call to his aſſiſtance two reputable citizens, one of whom ſhall be a juſtice of peace, to ſit at the moſt convenient place for the inhabitants of their reſpective diſtricts, notice having been given of ſuch places in the written or printed ſummons of every militia man ſo called out; and ſhall there hear and determine all appeals that may be made by the perſons thinking themſelves aggrieved by any thing done in purſuance of this act; and they are hereby authoriſed and required to grant ſuch relief to ſuch appellant as to them ſhall appear juſt and reaſonable, (in conſideration of ſuch inability of body, as in the opinion of the court renders him incapable of performing military duty) or of unavoidable abſence from the brigade in which he ſhall reſide; and each of the ſaid reputable citizens, before they ſhall ſit on the ſaid appeal, ſhall take the following oath, or affirmation, viz. That he will here and impartially determine on the caſes of appeal, that may be laid before him, agreeably to law, and according to the beſt of his knowledge, which oath, or affirmation, the inſpector is hereby empowered to adminiſter; and the ſaid juſtice and citizen ſhall have and receive from the ſaid inſpector the ſum of one dollar each, for every day they ſit on the ſaid appeals; and the ſaid inſpector and juſtice of the peace ſhall each keep a ſeparate record of the proceedings of ſuch court of appeals; and if any delinquent, whoſe appeal ſhall have been determined againſt him, ſhall not pay his fine within five days after ſuch determination, the inſpector ſhall and may proceed to levy the ſaid fine, in manner herein after mentioned.

Sect. XXIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the commanding officers of the ſeveral regiments, ſhall attend at the place of rendezvous of the marching claſs or claſſes, and the commanding officers of the marching claſs or claſſes, are hereby required, then and there, to deliver to the commanding officer of the regiment, a muſter roll of all thoſe who attend, and proceed to perform their then required tour of duty, under the penalty of fifty dollars, which return or muſter roll ſhall be tranſmitted by the ſaid commanding officer of the regiment, within five days after marching, under the penalty of fifty dollars, to the inſpector of the brigade to which they reſpectively belong.

Sect. XXIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the following articles, rules and regulations, ſhall be thoſe by which the militia ſhall be governed;

Article I. If any field or other commiſſioned officer, at any review or on any other occaſion, when the regiment or company to which he may belong, or in which he holds a command, is paraded in arms, ſhall appear, miſbehave or demean himſelf in an un-officer like manner, he ſhall for ſuch offence, be caſhiered or puniſhed by fine, at the diſcretion of a general court martial, as the caſe may require, in any ſum not exceeding ſixty dollars, and if any non-commiſſioned officer or private, ſhall on any occaſion parading the company to which he belongs, appear with his arms & accoutrements in an unfit condition, or be drunk, or ſhall diſobey orders, or uſe any reproachful or abuſive language to his officers, or any of them, or ſhall quarrel himſelf, or promote any quarrel among his fellows ſoldiers, he ſhall be diſarmed and put under guard, by order of the commanding officer preſent, until the company is diſmiſſed, and ſhall be fined at the diſcretion of a regimental court martial, in any ſum not exceeding four dollars nor leſs than one dollar.

Article II. If the lieutenant colonel or commanding officer of any regiment, ſhall neglect or refuſe to give orders for aſſembling his regiment, at the times appointed by this law, or at the direction of the inſpector of the brigade to which he belongs, when the ſaid inſpector is thereto commanded by the governor, or in caſe of an invaſion of the city or county to which ſuch regiment belongs, he ſhall be caſhiered and puniſhed by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, at the diſcretion of a general court martial; and if a commiſſioned officer of any company, ſhall on any occation, neglect or refuſe to give orders for aſſembling the company to which he belongs, or any part thereof, at the diſcretion of the lieutenant colonel or commanding officer of the regiment to which ſuch company belongs, he ſhall be caſhiered and puniſhed by fine, not exceeding ſixty dollars, at the diſcretion of a regimental court martial; and a non-commiſſioned officer offending in ſuch caſe, ſhall be fined at the diſcretion of a regimental court martial in any ſum not exceeding twenty dollars.

Article III If any captain or commanding officer of a company, ſhall refuſe or neglect to make out a liſt of the perſons noticed to perform any tour of duty, and ſend or convey the ſame to the lieutenant colonel or commanding officer of the regiment to which ſuch company may belong, for ſuch neglect or refuſal he ſhall be caſhiered or fined at the diſcretion of a regimental court martial, in any ſum not exceeding forty dollars.

Article IV. If any militia man ſhall deſert, while he is on a tour of duty, he ſhall be fined twenty four dollars for every ſuch offence, if a non-commiſſioned officer, he ſhall be degraded and placed in the ranks.

Article V. Every general court martial ſhall conſiſt of thirteen members, all of whom ſhall be commiſſioned officers, and of ſuch rank as the caſe may require, and theſe thirteen ſhall chooſe a preſident out of their number, who ſhall be a field officer.

Article VI. Every regimental court martial ſhall be compoſed of five members, all commiſſioned officers, who are to chooſe one of their members preſident, not under the rank of a captain.

Article VII. In any court martial, not leſs than two thirds of the members muſt agree in every ſentence for inflicting any puniſhment, otherwiſe the perſon charged ſhall be acquited.

Article VIII. The Preſident of each and every court martial, whether general or regimental, ſhall require all witneſſes, in order to the trial of offenders, to declare, on oath or affirmation, that the evidence they ſhall give, is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and the members of all ſuch courts, ſhall take an oath or affirmation, which the preſident is required to adminiſter to them, that they will give judgment with impartiality.

Article IX. All members of any militia, called as witneſſes in any caſe, before a court martial, who ſhall refuſe to attend and give evidence, ſhall be cenſured or fined at the diſcretion of the court.

Article X. No officer or private man, being charged with tranſgreſſing their rules, ſhall be ſuffered to do duty in the regiment, company or troop to which he belongs, until he has had his trial by a court martial, and every perſon ſo charged ſhall be tried as ſoon as a court martial can conveniently be aſſembled,

Article XI. If any officer or private man ſhall think himſelf injured by his lieutenant colonel or the commanding officer of the regiment, and ſhall upon due application made to him, be refuſed redreſs, he may complain to the brigadier general, who ſhall direct the inſpector of the brigade, to ſummon a general court martial, that juſtice may be done.

Article XII. If any inferior officer or private man, ſhall think himſelf injured by his captain or other ſuperior in the regiment, troop or company to which he belongs, he may complain to the commanding officer of the regiment, who ſhall ſummon a regimental court martial, for doing juſtice according to the nature of the caſe.

Article XIII. No penalty ſhall be inflicted at the diſcretion of a court martial, other than degrading, caſhiering or fining.

Article XIV. The commanding officer of the militia for the time being, ſhall have full power of pardoning or mitigating any cenſures or penalties ordered to be inflicted on any private or non-commiſſioned officer, for the breach of any of theſe articles, by a general court martial, and every offender convicted as aforeſaid by any regimental court martial, may be pardoned, or have the penalty mitigated by the lieutenant colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, excepting only where ſuch cenſures or penalties are directed as ſatisfaction for injuries received by one officer or private man from another, but in caſe of others, ſuch ſentence to be approved by the commander in chief, or the neareſt general officer of the militia, who are reſpectively empowered to pardon or mitigate ſuch ſentence, or diſapprove of the ſame.

Article XV. The militia on the days of exerciſe, may be detained under arms, on duty, in the field any time not exceeding ſix hours, provided they are not kept above three hours under arms at any time, without allowing them a proper time to refreſh themſelves.

Article XVI. No company or regiment ſhall meet at a tavern on any of the days of exerciſe, nor ſhall march to any tavern before they are diſcharged, and any perſon who ſhall bring any kind of ſpirituous liquors to ſuch place of training, ſhall forfeit ſuch liquors ſo brought, for the uſe of the poor belonging to the ward, diſtrict, or townſhip, where ſuch offender lives.

Article XVII. All fines, that ſhall be incurred by any breach of theſe rules, ſhall be paid into the hands of the inſpectors of the brigades to which the offenders belong, or to ſuch perſon or perſons as he ſhall appoint and make known in general or brigade orders, as his agents or attornies to receive the ſame, within three weeks after they become due; but in caſe of neglect or refuſal to pay off the ſaid fines, the ſaid inſpector ſhall cauſe the ſame to be col-

[illegible] herein after mentioned.

Article XVIII. The rules of diſcipline approved and eſtabliſhed by Congreſs in their reſolutions of the 29th day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy nine, ſhall be the rules of diſcipline to be obſerved by the militia throughout this ſtate, except ſuch deviations from ſaid rules, as may be rendered neceſſary by the requiſitions of this act, or ſome other unavoidable circumſtances, it ſhall be the duty of the commanding officer, at every ſuch muſter, whether by regiment or ſingle company, to cauſe the militia to be exerciſed and trained, agreeably to the ſaid rules of diſcipline.

Article XIX. The militia of this ſtate, whilſt in the actual ſervice of the United States, ſhall be ſubject to the ſame rules and regulations as the federal army, provided that upon any tranſgreſſion or offence of a militia man, whether officer or private, againſt the rules and regulations of the federal army, the cauſe ſhall be tried and determined by a court martial of the militia of this ſtate, and that it ſhall be in the power of the governor, or in caſe of his abſence, of the commanding officer of the militia, to mitigate, ſuſpend or pardon any puniſhment to which any militia man may be ſentenced by a general court martial.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

LEYDEN, April 4.

WE have at laſt received certain intelligence that the French garriſon of Breda, which is ſaid to have been commanded by Gen. de Flers, delivered up the place by capitulation to the troops of the united Provinces, on the 2d inſt. It is thought that that of Gertruydenberg will ſoon do the ſame. Gen. Dumourier having given orders to the remainder of his troops, to evacuate the territories of the republic. They will have free liberty to return to France, becauſe, in order to prevent the ruin and pillaging of the towns and country, it has been agreed, that all the French troops in Belgia and the Dutch territory, ſhould return home by way of Mechlin, Dendermond, Ghent, and Tournay, under an eſcort of an Auſtrian ſafeguard, to the French frontier.

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, dated April 1.

" The French continue to retreat, ſtill preſſed by the numerous body of Auſtrian horſe, which follow them.—The arch duke Charles is at Mons, his van guard at Frameries. On the 29th, the Imperial troops entered at Ghent, which the French had entirely evacuated, leaving there ſome pretty conſiderable ſtores. On the 26th of March there was an engagement near Antwerp, between a body of French troops and an Auſtrian diviſion. The battle was long and bloody, and was maintained on both ſides with the greateſt intrepidity; but the French being ſuperior in number, forced the Auſtrians to retire, and took ſeveral priſoners."

LONDON, April 3.

Yeſterday diſpatches from Holland were received at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, the ſubſtance of which we underſtand to be.

That the garriſons of Breda and Gertruydenberg, ſurrendered by capitulation on the 28th ult. that the troops of the Batavian legion in both places were included in the capitulation, on the ſame terms with the French; and that both were allowed to march out with the honors of war, and take the route for France.

The ſame diſpatches add, that advices had been received from Bruſſels, dated the 29th, at which time it was known there, that Dumourier having left his poſt at Halle, was continuing his retreat to Valenciennes; and that the Auſtrians had taken poſſeſſion of Antwerp, Namur, and Mons.

American Affairs.

BOSTON, May 3.

Governor Wentworth, of Nova Scotia, has iſſued his proclamation, announcing the declaration of war, by France, againſt the king of Great Britain; and making known the ſame, " that his majeſty's ſubjects having this notice may take care on the one hand, to prevent any miſchief which otherwiſe they might ſuffer from the French, and on the other, may do their utmoſt in their ſeveral ſtations to diſtreſs and annoy them by making captures of their ſhips, and by deſtroying their commerce, for which purpoſe his majeſty has been pleaſed to order letters of marque of commiſſions of privateers to be granted in the uſual manner. And the owners of all armed ſhips may reſt aſſured, that his majeſty will conſider them, as having a juſt claim to the king's ſhare of all French ſhips and property which they may make prize of."

KNOXVILLE, April 20.

Alexander M'Gillivray, of the Creeks, is dead: So ſay the Cherokee accounts.—This idolized chief of the Creeks, ſtyled himſelf King of Kings. But, alas, he could neither reſtrain the meaneſt fellow of his nation from the commiſſion of a crime, nor puniſh him after he had committed it!—He might perſuade or adviſe—all the good an Indian king or chief can do.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

On Saturday laſt arrived at New-York a veſſel in 35 days from Holland, which brings Amſterdam accounts to the 4th of April. According to theſe the French had completely evacuated Brabant, and retired into France, where great diſturbances had taken place from inſurrections in different parts. The Leyden Courant mentions, that the French in their ſeveral engagements, from the 15th to the 22d of March had loſt from 30 to 43,000 men—Louvain was left by them on the 23d, and on the 24th Bruſſels, where the Auſtrians entered on the 25th—On the 26th Antwerp was given up by capitulation. It was alſo reported that the French had abandoned Bruges, and that the Auſtrians had taken poſſeſſion of Mons, where they had their head-quarters.

On Sunday laſt arrived the ſhip Morning Star, captain Kean, from Havre de Grace, which ſhe left the 27th of March. By this veſſel we learn, that the accounts heretofore received, of a counter-revolution at Paris, and of the capture of Amſterdam by the French, are premature. A body of French forces, however, ſtill remained in Holland, and reinforcements to the amount of 70,000 men had marched to the French armies. The people of France were very unanimous and determined, notwithſtanding the check which General Dumourier lately experienced; and there appeared no doubt of their being able to defeat the intentions of their enemies—On the ſame day came into this port, the ſhip William, of Glaſgow, captured by the privateer Citizen Genet, off Cape Charles, about twelve days ago. She was bound to the Potowmac, and is the firſt veſſel captured by the above, which privateer is out of Charleſton with a French commiſſion.

May 18. On the 12th of April, a bombardment of the town of Port-au-Prince took place, in conſequence of an obſtinate oppoſition made by the ariſtocratic faction there, to acknowledge, or treat with commiſſioners from the republic of France, who arrived there in the America, a French 74 gun ſhip, and two large frigates, on the 4th of April. About 9 A. M. the America commenced a moſt dreadful cannonade (all the merchant ſhips, French and American having been previouſly ordered out of the port.) The America began the cannonade on Fort St. Clair, the frigates at the ſame time bombarding the town, which continued without a moment's intermiſſion till ſome time in the afternoon. Three ariſtocratic forts returned the fire with deſperate intrepidity. It was computed the three ſhips diſcharged about 3,500 large balls againſt the town and forts; upwards of eighty perſons were killed in the town. Towards evening, Borell, the leader of the ariſtocrats, made his eſcape with 300 whites and 100 negroes, to Jacomell. The cannonade then ceaſed, and the commiſſioners took poſſeſſion. Four of the ringleaders of the faction were ſent on board the America and hanged.——Tranquility is now reſtored to the iſland, the commiſſioners are engaged in organizing the army, and all are republicans again, notwithſtanding the attempts made by emiſſaries to diſaffect them from the national cauſe. Three hundred of the moſt dangerous ariſtocrats are impriſoned on board the men of war.

A large number of French emigrants have lately arrived in Canada, amongſt which are ſaid to be ſixty Roman Catholic prieſts. The governor of Canada has iſſued his proclamation, commanding the Britiſh ſubjects in that province, to make prizes of all French veſſels that ſhall fall in their power.

Some curious pecuniary manœuvring has lately taken place in this city.—Menacing letters, demanding ſums of money, were ſent to ſeveral perſons, through the medium of the poſt office, with fictitious ſignatures, and directing the money to be encloſed to their addreſs, through the ſame channel.—On Tueſday afternoon, a hair dreſſer, of the name of Guillioux, brought a paper to the poſt office containing the ſeveral fictitious names, and requeſting to receive the letters to them directed, if any. He was immediately apprehended, and, after ſome prevarication acknowledged he had been employed by Mr. Joſeph Ravara, who had threatened, in caſe of diſcovery, that an accomplice would infallibly aſſaſſinate him. Upon this evidence Mr. Ravara was taken before an alderman, who confirmed the hair dreſſer's ſtory; adding, that a perſon unknown to him from Spaniſh America, had requeſted him to apply for theſe letters, for as they were intrigues of State, he dared not to appear, " leſt he ſhould embroil himſelf with the Spaniſh commiſſioners."—Mr. Ravara is committed to jail to take his trial.

Four thouſand French national troops are arrived at Cayenne, a French province in South America.

At a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, on Thurſday evening laſt, it was unanimouſly reſolved, That a committee of ſeven citizens ſhould be appointed to prepare an addreſs to M. GENET, miniſter from the republic of France to the United States; and that a general meeting of the citizens ſhould be called on Friday evening to receive the report of the committee.

Agreeable to notice, a very large and reſpectable number of the citizens met, according to appointment, when the committee reported the draft of an addreſs, which was twice read, unanimouſly agreed to, and a committee of thirty appointed to preſent the ſame—The committee accordingly repaired to the city tavern, two by two, followed by an immenſe concourſe of the citizens, walking in proceſſion, and there preſented the miniſter with the addreſs, who after receiving them in a moſt friendly and polite manner, made a verbal reply, in terms the moſt feeling and affectionate, which was anſwered by the loudeſt acclamations of the citizens, expreſſive of their ſincere joy on this animating occaſion.

On the 1ſt of March, the proviſionary executive council of the French republic, reported the ſubſi the French armies.—The mount from the ſeveral ſubdivi the north is 50,079 men, under Dumourier, Bruſſels the place of dezvous. 2. The army of Arden under Gen. Valence, 32,757 Sedan the place of rendezvou 3. The army of the Moſelle, un Gen. Beurnonville, 33,416 men, dezvous, Metz. 4. Army of the Rhine, under Gen. Cuſtine, 45 men, rendezvous, Straſbourg. 5. my of the Ardennes, under Gen. lerman, 30,508, rendezvous, Gre ble. 6. Army of Italy, under Biron, 31,813 men, rendezvous, An bes. 7. Army of the Pyrennees, der Gen. Servan, 30,566, place rendezvous, Perpigran and Bayo 8. Army of the coaſts, under Labourdonnaye, 43,553 men, place of rendezvous, Rochelle, Quimper, Vannes, St. Malo, Vologne, and Havre.—Beſides theſe, there is an army of reſerve, under Gen. Berruyer. The ſum total of all the above, is 298,5 men, excluſive of Berruyer's army. To this immenſe force, more than double the number was to be added, provided the forces of the German empire ſhould attempt an impreſſion on the territories of the republic.

From the Journal de Paris, March 2

Copy of a letter from General Dumourier, dated Tirlemont, March 19.

" It is with great pain, citizen miniſter, that I communicate to you the check which I have received. You muſt have ſeen by my letters of yeſterday, that my preſentiments are but too truly juſtified, on account of the news which I have received of the dangers at Namur, in the approach of a corps of 10,000 men, who directed themſelves towards Bruxells and Louvain. I had doubts that it would not have been in my power to preſerve the public good, without diſlodging the enemy from the camp of Nervengen. I have made, in conſequence, an attack on the left wing of the enemy; my centre diviſion made their attack on Nervengen, and my left, commanded by Miranda and Champmorin, attacked on the village ——; the right, and the centre of the army had ſome ſucceſs, although the infantry was twice repulſed, and driven from the village of Nervengen. The left wing proved unfortunate, their retreat was made with confuſion till behind Tirelemont, or perhaps a little further. The Mareſchall de Camp Mielen was killed, who commanded the artillery, and two general officers were wounded in this flight, and ſundry pieces of cannon taken, amongſt which there were three 12 pounders.

" I am ignorant of this derangement, and I had prepared an attack for to-morrow to complete the victory.—And uneaſy at not hearing from Miranda, and hearing murmurs that he had retired, I quitted the victorious part of the field in the evening, to learn the ſituation of the left wing, and was aſtoniſhed not to find any of the corps on my way to Tirelemont. I gave orders to Mirada to reſume his poſt on the heights of St. Margarita to cover the retreat.

" I ſend you, citizen miniſter, a letter from Valence, who was wounded; and who is now on his way to Bruxells. I am going back to the camp of Louvain to cover Bruxells and Malines. I cannot diſſimulate that the evil of diſorganization is at its heighth. I fear for the event of this retreat, in a country where we have aggravated the inhabitants, by pillage and the indiſcipline of troops. I will do all I can to ſave the army, who place in me the utmoſt confidence, and I will abide by their judgment. I will ſubmit myſelf to the moſt ſevere examination, and I will demand a court martial to judge of my conduct. Too happy if the ſacrifice of my life can be of utility to the glorious cauſe of liberty! and I ſhall fight till I die, or am condemned by the patriots. I fear not the judgment of my fellow citizens, or the reproach of poſterity. You will ſee that our loſs has been conſiderable, about 2000 men. I muſt paſs the utmoſt praiſe on the braveſt ſoldiers of the univerſe, but we are in want of experienced officers. I propoſe a ſuppreſſion of the mode of electing them.—This mode gives neither talents nor confidence, and will never produce ſubordination.

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By order of the grand inqueſt,

SOLOMON BUSH.

NEW-LONDON, May 9.

SINGULAR ENGAGEMENT.

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"Captain Daniel Clark and Phineas Pratt, of this town, being at work in the woods, near a ledge of rocks, diſcovered two black ſnakes, which they killed; a few minutes after which they found themſelves ſurrounded by a great number of the ſame kind of ſnakes, they engaged and killed 25 of them; the remainder retreated. The men then left the ground, but very ſoon after returning they found ſome boys in the ſame place, engaged with a larger number than appeared at the firſt rencounter; the ſnakes were again repulſed, leaving on the ground 27 more dead; which added to thoſe killed before, makes in the whole 54. They were of the largeſt of their kind, and very fierce."

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Adjutant General of the Militia.
Joſiah Harmar.

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Wanted as an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner's trade, a lad of about 14 or 15 years old—ſuch a one will meet with good encouragement by applying to ALLEN PUTNAM, living in the Forks of Yough.

May 29, 1793.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

Since our laſt, an extract of a letter, ſaid to be from New-York, has been publiſhed in the daily papers of this city. The intelligence it conveys is aſſerted to have come in a veſſel from Calais to New-London, in 27 days—"That General Dumourier, on the 6th of April, by an aſtoniſhing manœuvre, ſurrounded ten thouſand of the flower of the Pruſſian army, and cut them to pieces to a man; the king of Pruſſia and the duke of *Brunſwick* among the ſlain." None of the lateſt New York or eaſtern papers mentions a word in confirmation of this news, it may be concluded to be without foundation. From what intelligence has this week come to hand, from other quarters, it appears too certain that Dumourier had quitted his army, and gone over to the combined powers.—That the ſoldiers, however, remained firm to the national cauſe, not a man having quit his ſtandards. We forbear adding any conjectures on the cauſes that may have induced a General hitherto eſteemed an inexorable republican, to obſerve ſuch a conduct. In our next it is hoped it will be better in our power to give an authentic detail of matters, in regard to which at preſent we have very little more than hearſay, rumour and fabrication.

By accounts from Ireland, per the Ann and Mary, it appears that the government have put a ſtop to the emigration of redemptioners from the north of Ireland. None, therefore, but perſons of property, who may be able to advance the paſſage money for themſelves and families, can attempt coming to the United States, and even thoſe find an almoſt inſurmountable difficulty in diſpoſing of their property—ſo that the people of Ireland ſeem to be in a manner completely impriſoned, and obliged to remain under their preſent yoke. This, however they do not complain of ſo much as being diſarmed, tho' this has not yet been complied with by the northern volunteers.

There is a letter from Belfaſt in town, which mentions, that the commanding officer of the garriſon there had found means to poſſeſs himſelf of the cannon belonging to a particular corps of volunteers, which being communicated to the volunteers, upwards of 500 immediately aſſembled, and obliged the officer to return them to the place where he had found them, without a life being loſt.

Napper Tandy, who was charged with being acceſſary to ſome inſurrections at Dundalk, was ordered to take his trial. This, however, he declined, not expecting much fair play from the laws now dictated by the executive; and in conſequence, he has made a retreat to France, as is generally ſuppoſed; from whence it is thought, he would ſoon ſet out on a viſit to the United States.

Whereas by the will of Geo. Croghan, no act done by any executor is valid, without the approbation of Barnard Gratz—And whereas, I am conſtituted an attorney in fact for Barnard Gratz, I do hereby make known to all perſons, that any contract made with, or any payment made to William Powell, or any other of the executors without ſuch approbation, or mine, ſhall not be regarded. In the mean time all perſons are warned not to treſpaſs, by cutting wood, or otherwiſe, upon the lands of the late Geo. Croghan.

MICHAEL GRATZ.

May 23, 1793.

William Chriſty, jun.

HAS removed his ſtore to the houſe formerly occupied by Major Irwin, nearly oppoſite the new brick houſe ſouth Second ſtreet, where he has juſt received and now opening, a neat and general aſſortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh, &c. &c.

Pittſburgh, June 1, 1793.

by the patriots. I fear not the judgment of my fellow citizens, or the reproach of poſterity. You will ſee that our loſs has been conſiderable, about 2000 men. I muſt paſs the utmoſt praiſe on the braveſt ſoldiers of the univerſe, but we are in want of experienced officers. I propoſe a ſuppreſſion of the mode of electing them.—This mode gives neither talents nor confidence, and will never produce ſubordination.

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BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

Since our laſt, an extract of a letter, ſaid to be from New-York, has been publiſhed in the daily papers of this city. The intelligence it conveys is aſſerted to have come in a veſſel from Calais to New-London, in 27 days—"That General Dumourier, on the 6th of April, by an aſtoniſhing manœuvre, ſurrounded ten thouſand of the flower of the Pruſſian army, and cut them to pieces to a man; the king of Pruſſia and the duke of *Brunſwick* among the ſlain." None of the lateſt New York or eaſtern papers mentions a word in confirmation of this news, it may be concluded to be without foundation. From what intelligence has this week come to hand, from other quarters, it appears too certain that Dumourier had quitted his army, and gone over to the combined powers.—That the ſoldiers, however, remained firm to the national cauſe, not a man having quit his ſtandards. We forbear adding any conjectures on the cauſes that may have induced a General hitherto eſteemed an inexorable republican, to obſerve ſuch a conduct. In our next it is hoped it will be better in our power to give an authentic detail of matters, in regard to which at preſent we have very little more than hearſay, rumour and fabrication.

By accounts from Ireland, per the Ann and Mary, it appears that the government have put a ſtop to the emigration of redemptioners from the north of Ireland. None, therefore, but perſons of property, who may be able to advance the paſſage money for themſelves and families, can attempt coming to the United States, and even thoſe find an almoſt inſurmountable difficulty in diſpoſing of their property—ſo that the people of Ireland ſeem to be in a manner completely impriſoned, and obliged to remain under their preſent yoke. This, however they do not complain of ſo much as being diſarmed, tho' this has not yet been complied with by the northern volunteers.

There is a letter from Belfaſt in town, which mentions, that the commanding officer of the garriſon there had found means to poſſeſs himſelf of the cannon belonging to a particular corps of volunteers, which being communicated to the volunteers, upwards of 500 immediately aſſembled, and obliged the officer to return them to the place where he had found them, without a life being loſt.

Napper Tandy, who was charged with being acceſſary to ſome inſurrections at Dundalk, was ordered to take his trial. This, however, he declined, not expecting much fair play from the laws now dictated by the executive; and in conſequence, he has made a retreat to France, as is generally ſuppoſed; from whence it is thought, he would ſoon ſet out on a viſit to the United States.

Whereas by the will of Geo. Croghan, no act done by any executor is valid, without the approbation of Barnard Gratz—And whereas, I am conſtituted an attorney in fact for Barnard Gratz, I do hereby make known to all perſons, that any contract made with, or any payment made to William Powell, or any other of the executors without ſuch approbation, or mine, ſhall not be regarded. In the mean time all perſons are warned not to treſpaſs, by cutting wood, or otherwiſe, upon the lands of the late Geo. Croghan.

MICHAEL GRATZ.
May 23, 1793.

William Chriſty, jun.

HAS removed his ſtore to the houſe formerly occupied by Major Irwin, nearly oppoſite the new brick houſe ſouth Second ſtreet, where he has juſt received and now opening, a neat and general aſſortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh, &c. &c.

Pittſburgh, June 1, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be held in the Town of WASHINGTON, on the ſecond day of July next, a Sale for the Diſpoſal of part of the TOWN-LOTS, and the whole of the OUT-LOTS, laid out at the mouth of Great Beaver Creek, on the Ohio River, agreeably to law.

D. BRADFORD,
one of the Agents.

March 14, 1793. 10t.

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JAMES BLASHFORD.
Pittſburgh, March 16, 1793.

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All perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Long, late of Cecil townſhip, Waſhington county, are requeſted to come in and pay off their reſpective accounts on the 21ſt of June next, and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to preſent them for ſettlement.

HANNAH LONG, Executrix.
JOHN DONALD,) *Executors.*
JOHN GUISTEN,)

May 18, 1793.

N. B. The executors will meet at the houſe of the deceaſed.

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Eſquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the Preſident of the the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has appointed three commiſſioners to hold a treaty with the hoſtile Indians at the *Lower Sanduſky* on or about the firſt day of June next, enſuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with thoſe Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hoſtile attempts ſhould be made againſt any of the Indian towns or ſettlements, whilſt the aforeſaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the Preſident, and I do, hereby, in his name, moſt ſolemnly forbid and reſtrain any attempts being made againſt any of the Indian towns or ſettlements until the reſult of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, and in the ſeventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.
By order of the Commander
in Chief.
H. DE BUTTS, A. D. C. tf.

Wells & Morris,

HAVE juſt received and are now opening at their Store, on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, about midway between Third and Fourth ſtreets, in Philadelphia, an extenſive aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY,

conſiſting of a great variety of uſeful articles, of Engliſh and German manufacture, which they will ſell on the loweſt terms for Caſh, or the uſual credit.

May, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber requeſts all thoſe who have not paid their ſubſcriptions agreeable to his propoſals as poſt rider, to do it immediately, by leaving the money at the places where their papers are depoſited. He hopes attention will be paid to this notice.

ISAAC PEARCE, Poſtrider.
May 11, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Waſhington county, Fallowfield townſhip, on the 11th inſtant, a bright ſorrel Mare, about fourteen hands and a half high, 5 or 6 years old, a blaze in her face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MICHAEL CASSNER.
May 16, 1793.

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WILLIAM HAYS.
May 7, 1793.

The Famous HORSE

JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in St. Clair townſhip, and at the William Ewing's mill. He will ſtand the ſecond week in April at the laſt named place, and the week following at Metzger's, and then alternately at each ſtand during the reſt of the ſeaſon, at the low rate of Twenty one ſhillings and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon.—— Grain will be taken in payment if delivered at William Ewing's mill, or ſubſcriber's houſe by the firſt of October next, at the following prices, viz. Wheat at 4ſ. per buſhel, rye 3ſ. Indian corn at 2ſ. or oats at 1/6. Jolly Cheſter is a dark bay, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, full fifteen hands and an half high, remarkably ſtrong and well built, nine years old, and ſeven-eighth blooded. His ſire was a full blooded horſe, his dam was ſeven-eighth blooded, her ſire was called Wildair, her dam was a Bullyrock mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.

Allegheny county, March 30, 1793.

The Famous HORSE

Young Sampſon,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon, at Jacob Beltzhoover's tanyard on the bank of the Monongahela river, oppoſite Pittſburgh, from Saturday until Tueſday, each week, and at James Bell's on Chartiers creek, from Wedneſday until Friday, at the low rate of Eighteen Shillings and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon; and for inſuring a colt Thirty Five Shillings and a buſhel of oats, to be paid in wheat at three ſhillings and nine pence per buſhel, rye at three Shillings, and oats at a quarter dollar, on or before the firſt of October next.

Young Sampſon is a beautiful bright ſorrel, full 17 hands high, his ſire was a full dray, and his dam from Sophus: he is as well made, for ſaddle or geers as any horſe whatever.

Due attendance may be depended on by

JACOB BELTZHOOVER.
JAMES BELL.

April 4, 1793.

Jacob Beltzhoover will give for black oak bark delivered at his tanyard this ſeaſon, 12/6 per cord, white oak, ſpaniſh oak and berch 15ſ. and cheſnut oak 17/6.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near the mouth of Herman's creek, about the 6th inſt. a dark bay Mare about three years old, thitreen hands and an half high, with a ſmall ſtar and blaze in her face, neither brand nor ear mark, well made and trots neatly. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

ASEHEL EDGINTON.
Ohio county, May 3, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his cuſtomers and the public in general,-that he has received and is now opening at his Store the corner of Fourth and Market ſtreets, a neat and general aſſortment of

Spring Goods & Groceries,

which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce.

My beſt thanks wait on thoſe who have heretofore favored me with their cuſtom, they may rely on being ſerved as uſual with the beſt and cheapeſt goods.

JOHN IRWIN.
Pittſburgh, May 23, 1793.

Notice is hereby given, that on the ſecond Monday in June next, will be ſold to the loweſt bidder, a STONE JAIL, to be built in Morgan Town, of the following ſize, viz. Forty four feet by twenty, and thirteen feet high—The work to be fully completed in twelve months from the day of ſale. The particulars of ſaid building will be made known at the day of ſale.

THOMAS BUTLAR.
Monongalia county, May
16, 1793.

St. Clair townſhip, May 22, 1793.

WHEREAS my huſband William Wilſon advertiſed me in the Pittſburgh Gazette the 11th inſtant, ſetting forth, that I Elizabeth Wilſon had behaved myſelf in an unbecoming manner, and left his bed and board, I declare it is falſe, that he had neither of them, at the time he ranaway from the conſtable, and left me with a child at my breaſt, without a thing to ſubſiſt upon. I hope therefore that no juſtice of the peace will hear his falſe tale, that he has and will be able to invent againſt me, as I declare I am afraid that he will take my life which he has often threatened. I can aſſure the public that he is a very bad man and a noted liar, and has certified the ſame to Margaret Lounſdale.

ELIZABETH WILSON.

WHEREAS *proper attention has not been paid by ſome of the millers in the weſtern counties to the laws for the inſpection of flour, this is therefore to warn them that if their flour caſks are not properly branded with the miller's name, &c. and hooped and nailed as the law directs, as well as the other parts of the law neceſſary to conform to, they may depend on being fined agreeable to law for all flour inſpected after this publication; and all deputy inſpectors in the weſtern counties are hereby enjoined to do their duty as the law directs. Any perſon may ſee the ſaid laws by calling on either of the deputies or myſelf.*

NATHl. IRISH, Inſpector of Flour.

Pittſburgh, May 2, 1793.

Thoſe perſons in the neighbourhood of Charleſtown, at the mouth of Buffaloe, or thoſe who may be inclined to deliver either whiſkey or flour for their ſubſcriptions for the Pittſburgh Gazette, are hereby informed, that the above mentioned kind of produce will be received there, if delivered to Mr. John Connel, *merchant, in one month from this date, who is authoriſed to give receipts, and allow the current price.*

JOHN SCULL.
Pittſburgh, May 4, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subſcriptions, *Eſſays, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and diſpatch.*

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